

of-the-year' of this same species showing every indication of a male bird, and he was flying towards that part of the park where the superintendent claims that they have been breeding for two or three years. None have been seen here after the general migration of the birds from this section."

In answer to my letter of Oct. 2, Mr. Ridgway stated that he regretted that the note could not be made use of in his new work. Later I received another letter from him in which he states: "It being now too late to utilize your note concerning the Cardinal, I would suggest that you send it to Dr. Allen for publication in 'The Auk'."

As supplementary to the above note, permit me to state that a gentleman here by the name of Dr. Rich, who is making something of a study of ornithology, reported to me that he had for the first time seen the Cardinal, adult male and female together, some ten days ago within about half a mile of where I saw the birds as above stated. To me this is very interesting, and particularly the information received from so accurate an observer as the superintendent of the park, that these birds had been breeding in the park, and across the Sioux River in Dakota, within the past two years. The superintendent has lived in the park for about twelve years, and it is only during the past two or three years that he has observed them.—D. H. TALBOT, *Sioux City, Iowa.*

Tiaris instead of Euetheia.—According to the strict law of priority *Tiaris* will have to take the place of *Euetheia*. Swainson expected his diagnosis of the genus *Tiaris* (Zool. Journ., III, Dec. 1827, 354), to precede his description of *Tiaris pusillus* (Philos. Mag., n. s., I, June, 1827, 438), but owing to delayed publication of the 'Zoological Journal' article the description of *T. pusillus* was first to appear, and hence constitutes the type of the genus. *Tiaris* will therefore apply to the genus we now know as *Euetheia*, and our species will stand as *Tiaris bicolor* and *Tiaris caura*.—CHAS. W. RICHMOND, *Washington, D. C.*

An Addition to the Avifauna of the United States.—The resident White-eyed Vireo of the Rio Grande Valley, Texas, proves to be the *Vireo noveboracensis micrus* Nelson, described in 'The Auk,' Vol. XVI, No. 1, January, 1899, p. 30, from Victoria, in the State of Tamaulipas, Mexico. Mr. Nelson agrees with me that the resident Texan bird is the Tamaulipan form—*micrus*. Its characters are: "Similar to *V. noveboracensis*, but smaller and duller colored, with a paler wash of yellow on flanks. Wing, 58; tail, 50; culmen, 10; tarsus, 20." Its breeding range, in Texas, extends from Kinney and Uvalde Counties to the Gulf of Mexico. Of thirteen Texan specimens in the United States National Museum series, eight have the wing shorter than that of the type of *micrus*; the remaining five having the wing equal to or longer than in the type of *micrus*. Although some Texan specimens (migrants) are referable to the northern form, all are smaller than the average typical bird of New York.—EDGAR A. MEARNs, *Fort Adams, Newport, R. I.*

The Philadelphia Vireo in Vermont.—On the 19th of September, 1900, I secured a Philadelphia Vireo (*Vireo philadelphia*) at Bread Loaf, Addison Co., Vermont, 1500 feet above the sea. It is an adult male in perfect plumage. In looking over the 'Bulletin' of the Nuttall Club and 'The Auk' I find this is the second record for the State, the first having been taken August 11, 1889, by Mr. F. H. Hitchcock, at Pittsford, about twenty-five miles south of Bread Loaf.—C. B. ISHAM, *New York City*.

The Yellow Vireo in Sinaloa.—The collection of the California Academy of Sciences contains a female example of *Vireo hypochryseus* from Rosario, Sinaloa; it was shot April 21, 1897, by Mr. P. O. Simons. This species, I believe, has not been previously reported north of the Tres Marias Islands.—LEVERETT M. LOOMIS, *California Academy of Sciences, San Francisco*.

Nesting of the Tennessee Warbler in British Columbia.—I have lately come into possession of a nest and four eggs of the Tennessee Warbler (*Helminthophila peregrina*) which, owing to their rarity, seem worthy of a description in 'The Auk.'

This set was taken on June 15, 1901, at Carpenter Mountain, Cariboo, British Columbia, and the female was shot off the nest by Mr. Allan Brooks, who writes me as follows: "You ask for a short account of Tennessee Warbler's nesting. The birds made their first appearance on the 22nd of May, and were common the same day. From that time I heard their song in almost every clump of trees. A great number drew off to the northward but a good many remained. They generally frequented the clumps of aspen trees and Norway pines, where the ground was covered with a thick growth of dry pine grass.

"As I saw no female nor evidence of nesting I gave the birds three weeks and started out to look for their nests on the 15th of June. Luckily I soon found a female off her nest, and after an hour's watching, during which time I suffered torments from the mosquitoes, she at last dropped down to her nest. On walking up she fluttered out, and flew off some distance, returning shortly with two others of the same species, when I put her off and shot her.

"A hundred yards further on I came across another female, probably one of the two that returned with the first one. I took up a good position and waited twenty minutes, when she darted down to the ground and disappeared, I went up and was just going to kill her with my little .38 caliber collecting pistol as she fluttered off, when out of the tail of my eye I saw the nest contained newly hatched young.

"I found another nest the same day by carefully quartering a likely piece of ground, and found several the next week, with young also.

"The nests were always on the ground, sometimes at the foot of a small service berry bush or twig. They were all arched over by the dry pine